EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED LYELY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Right of Removal. From the Tribune.

We have asked no sympathy for the Republicans whom Andrew Johnson is thrusting out of office. They came in with their party and will not whine in being required to go out with it. It Wilkes Booth had made himself President by the murder of Lincoln, they would not have expected to hold on; and why should they as it is? "The King is dead; live the King!" Let those who think it hard to get a living just as

have an office, cry over their removal if they want to; they will find very few to keep them Yet it is nevertheless true that the removal of faithful officers whose terms are unexpired, simply because they cannot see through the President's spectacles, is at best a flagrant abuse of power, which ands no warrant in the Federal Constitution. The men who made that charter never meant to conter any such dangerous and despotic authority. The ocople who ratified it

the great mass do who never had nor never will

did not suppose they were giving the President power to dismiss capable and faithful officers at will. The New York Times virtually admits. this when it says:-"As to the right of the President to remove officeholders who have made themselves conoxious to the
Administration, we apprehend that the denials of
the radical pressuments to nothing. If the clonstitution and the legislation of the country laded to
confor the power explicitly, the usage of the Government would be an horry enough. What every Presiuent has done since partisanship reased its head,
President Johnson may do without an excess or
power. But the established construction of the
Constitution, and the terms of Congressional
statutes, establish the right of the President beyond
cavil or controversy. The power of removal does eavil or controversy. The power of removal does cussing the removal of Duane by General Jackson. And yesterday's World reproduces the opinion of Chancellor Kent, when appealed to on the subject. It is fee hate,' are the words of the Chancellor, as quoted by our contemporary, to call the Fresident's power in question after a declaratory act of Congress and the acquiescence of half a century.'"

-The Democratic party of this country has ever professed to exact and uphoid a strict con-struction of the Federal Constitution. Says Mr. Jefferson in the famous Kentucky "Resolu-tions of '98," "In questions of power, let no more be heard or confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the

No line of that Constitution has ever been cited as investing the President with authority to remove office holders "who have made them selves obnoxious to the Administration," This is at best an inferential, constructive, derivative power, resting on the usage of the Govern-ment, and modern usage at that. Neither Washington, nor either Adams, nor Jefferson nor Madison, claimed or exercised any such power. When an office-holder's term expired they may have felt at liberty to nominate another to replace him: they may have felt at liberty to remove one who proved incapable or corrupt; but the right of the President to re-move any and every office-holder on no other ground than that he was "obnoxious to the Administration," is one of the comparative novelties which are not improvements. Hence, the Confederates, in framing their Constitution, took care to preclude it.

But Johnson will remove the office-holders who are faithful to their orinciples and convic-tions rather than subservient to his "policy." The courts may pronounce this unwarranted: but meantime it will be done. Heads are falling by hundreds daily; let them fall! The quicker and cleaner he makes his sweep, the better for the radical cause. Each kicked-out office-holder is worth to the good cause any two that are kept in. Let the headsman sharpen his axe, then, and lay about him to his heart's content! "For the devil hath come among you having great wrath," says the Arocalypse, "because he know that time is short." cause he knowth his time is short."

The Soldiers and a Polley of Reconcilia-

One of the blunders which the radical party has made is that of supposing that the soldiers, who fought to preserve and defend the Umou, are now opposed to a policy which has the integrity of the Union for its basis. They assume that the men who, year after year, perilled their lives for their country, did so, not from a resolve that their country should not be divided, but from an inborn hostility towards the South. There never was a greater mistake. The men of the loyal States sprang to arms with alacrity, and were indignant that any section should presume to undo the work of building up a great nation, but personal hatred had no share in their inspiration. The whole course of the war, the manner in which foes met foes when the temporary lulls between active military operations took place, the generosity which as a rule actuated the real fighting men on both sides towards each other, showed that there was mutual respect from which would spring an ultimate sincere reconciliation. The soldiers were ever eager to have it known that though they intended to conquer a peace, the peace when attained to should be a real and true peace. No—the army is not radical. Certain journals—one in particular—say it is. Perhaps they think so. They seek for information, or have information thrust upon them, from military demagogues tew in number but bitter in spirit. But if they made inquiry among the great masses of the bravest and best of our citizen soldiery, or if they acknowledged the true result of that different story. The army is loyal. To be loyal is, in the true sense of the term, to be loyal to the whole nation and its Constitution. And no impartial reader of the radical press can fall to conclude that that press seeks by its mulevolent utterances to conceal the chagrin which they dare not express, but no less deeply feel. We have received, and continue to receive, assurances that the spirit in which the call for the Soldiers' Convention is penned is all but universa! among patriotic military men. It will be

The Pope and His Manifest Destiny. From the Herald.

own character for honor and patriotism.

seen that those who have endeavored to first

misrepresent and then vilify the brave sons of

the Union, have only stuitfied their own politi-cal reputation, and cast suspicion upon their

It is understood that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly relieve the Holy Father of Rome of his temporal power, turn over the so-called Papal States to the King of Italy, with Rome for his capital, and with the French troops that have for so many years stood between his Holiness and his disobedient, contumacious, and rebellious subjects. In a word, the Pope as a temporal sovereign is to be set aside, his dominions are to be turned over to that prodigal son of the Church, King Victor Emanuel, and his Holiness to be exclusively limited to his spiritual functions. He will, no doubt, be generously provided for in this capacity by Napoleon. "the favorite son of the Church;" but whether in Rome, Avignon, or elsewhere, we cannot post-tively say. We presume, however, that during the lifetime of Pio Nono he will be retained and in a style consistent with his spiritual dignity, in Rome, and that even after his death some concordator compromise may be agreed upon whereby Pope and King—the spiritual and tem-poral sovereigns, the Holy Father and the prodigal son-may live together in peace and concord

in the old imperial city.

That Napoleon has long contemplated this

carrying out his great design we cannot doubt; that he will get some territorial compensation from the producal son in exchange for Rome and the States of the Church is morally certain, and the States of the Church is morally certain, and that herein lies the wholesecret of his good care these many years of the Holy Father we verily believe. The day for this reconstruction of the Papacy cannot be sar of, and in the meantime, in order to meet his current necessities, the sathful should not forget the Pope's loan. By thus assisting him they will, we dare say, "be laying up for themselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust dorh corrupt, and where thieves do not break tbrough and steal,"

through and steal,"
The temporal power of the Pope was first established A. D. 756, under the auspices of King Pepin, who bestowed on Stephen III the evarehate of Ravenna. In the year 800, under Charlemagne, when the new Empire of the West was founded by him and when he was crowned in Rome by the Pope, King of Italy, Germany, and France, the Pope (Leo III) proclaimed the spir tual separation of the Western from the Easter. Empire, and became supreme Bishop of the Westers. Thus the Pope of Rome, as a temporal and spiritual sovereign combined, has survived the vicissitudes of over a thousand years, the term to a nation analogous to the seventy years allotted as the ordi-nary limits of the life of man. The temporal sovereignty of the Pope, therefore, cannot be expected to last much longer, and would have perished sooner but for his spiritual power over the crowned heads around him. At one time and for a long period, their imperial muster, he has at length, as a temporal ruler, become a has at length, as a temporal ruler, become a dependant upon their charity, and especially upon that of Louis Napoleon. But why should we repine? The head of the Catholic Church, in being relieved of his earthly crown, will shine in brighter effulgence in his pure and unspotted spiritual crown, and the heretic's cry of "The scarlet woman of Babylon" will be heard no more. This will be a reconstruction of Mother Church equal to the reconstruction of our Southern States, shorn of the sins of African our Southern States, shorn of the sins of African slavery and South Carolina State rights. And so we have no tears to shed over the manifes destiny of the Pope, because we believe it will be for the good of the Church.

The Punishment of Treason.

From the World. The wild, declamatory invective by which the radical orators and organs nurse the hostility of their party to the Union, consists of endless asservations of the hideousness of treason, and the necessity of pursuing it with vengeance. The following extract from an article in the Chicago Tribune exhibits the essence of what is spouted on every stump, embodied, in every set of resolves, and ared off in squibs and paragraphs in every newspaper under radical con-

The Johnsomtes and their a lies, thus ignoring the past shuting out of view everything that can suggest the treason of their own leaders, seek to raise new issues upon fa'se premises. Had there been no Rebellion, had there been no treason, had there been no treason, had there been no such terribe sacrifice of life to preserve that Union, had there been no toreible di-ruption of every tie that bound the hearts of these men to their country, there would not only have been no question as to the representation of their States in Conserve but the States theorems. Congress, but the States themselves would never have been unrepresented. The attempt to present the question of representation, present and hereatter, as something wholly disconnected with the Rebellion and with its consequences, is a dishonesty which cannot be made successful by any dexterity displayed in declarations of principles, in addresses to the people, by executive orations, or the displays and tomicoleries of conventions, civil or mintary, loyal, arsloyal, or mixed.

The great fact of treason, with its sequence of four years of bloody and terrible war, cuminating in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and the other great fact that it is will the people who transcreasy instigated, commenced, conducted, and uphe d this Rebellion from its first inception to the atest act in the cloody tragedy, that the country is now dealing—these two facts, which give character and object and lorce to the whole difficulty, cannot be effaced from the memory of the American people. With these two facts constantly present, the public mind acting upon the questions to be now settled, will necessarily demand that the treason of the past shall at least be punished to the extent that no ove who deserted an official post to engage in it shall again be an officer or the United States, and before these people are readmitted to political privileges the Union shall be secured by ample constitunonal guarantees against the recurrence or the Re thion and against a repetition of the treason.

The Johnsonites of every variety may resort to all

the clap-trap that ingenuity may devise; they may hold conventions and issue addresses, and declare principles; their leader may make pilgrimages to the tombs of those who when living he persecuted unto death, and on his route may scatter offices and public honors, after the manner in which other sovereigns scatter largesses to the poor; he may weep at absurd farces and laugh at massacres committed by his followers; but they cannot make the people forget treason, nor take traitors to their osom without first disarming them. They cannot nduce the people to forget that treason is an odious crime, that its victims sieep in geath upon every battle field, and that there is scarcely a hearthside which has not witnessed the tears of those made widows, orphans, or childless by treason. Let them resolve and address

and declare as they may upon 'sacred principles,' the great principle of national preservation, the great principle that the national life shall not ever be piaced in possible jeopardy by treason and trai-tors, will continue to override all other considera-tions, and will not be forgotten, and will not be abandoned until the Constitution shall upon its face declare in words of unmistakable import, treason is and ever must be made odious; treason is and ever must be remembered; traitors shall never govern the people, and there shall be no more treason, no more rebeliion, because the Government of the Union and of the States shall bereafter be in the hands of the whole people, and not in the hands of the aristocratic few."

Our readers have a thousand times witnessed such inflammatory attempts to keep alive de-caying hatred, and to infuse into the public mind a passionate spirit of vengeance, and they will see and hear them daily repeated during the exciting political campaign which is now opening. We propose to furnish a reply which ought to silence this everlasting harping on the unpardonable guilt of rebellion, if its authors were accessible to reason.

We must look upon treason precisely as we would on murder, theft, piracy, or other crime known to the laws. It is, indeed, a crimes whose moral guilt is generally less than its legal; but the nature of our argument does not require us to dwell on its mitigations. It is essential to remark that treason resembles other crimes in this, that it is punishable only by laws enacted previous to its commission. It is subject to no penalties which cannot be found in the statutebook. Newspapers might with as much pro-priety fill their columns with trenzied articles in favor of cutting out the tongue of a biasphemer, or cutting off the hand of a thief. or the offending member of a man guilty of incest, and support the appeal by declaiming against the enormity of those crimes and the against the enormity of those crimes and the necessity of disabling their perpetrators from repeating them, as to pursue a similar course in relation to treason. No matter how revolting the crime, nor how intrinsically fit the proposed punishment, all argument on the subject would be irrelevant and beside the mark, unless the advocates of its infliction could produce a statute, passed before the crime was committed, organizing that particular penalty. No law for the punishment of treason, any more than for the punishment of other crimes, can go backward and operate retrospectively. Whatever penalties for treason can be found in acts of Congress passed before the treason was committed, must be inflicted; but no others. In the light of this incontestable truth, we

may lay out of the controversy, as irrevelant, all the profuse declamation of the radicals as to how treason guest to be dealt with, and narrow the ground to a simple examination of the exetting laws. Congress may pass whatever con-stitutional laws it pleases for the punishment of uture treason; but it has parted with its power over participants in the late Rebellion by neglecting to pass different laws from those now on the statute book before the Rebellion was at an end. In 1862 Congress did pass a law, deemed at the time of great severity, denouncing cer-tain punishments against traitors and Rebels.

President Lincoln, it is well known, prepared a veto message after the law was submitted to him, in which he criticized it in detail. But thing we all know; that the time is at hand for I Congress having, meanwhile, passed a joint

resolution explanatory of its meaning, Mr. Lincoln, considering the joint association as a part of the law, signed them both, and communicated the message simply as a paper explaining his views. The joint resolution declared that the penalties were not to apply to the acts committed prior to the passage of the law, it ex-cepted certain classes of persons from its ope-ration, and explained that forfeiture of real estate was not to extend beyond the life of the traitor. Such persons as are tiable for treason under that act can be punished in the manner it prescribes; but no other penalty or disability can be legally inflicted on participants in the

late insurrection. When the radicals declaim against treason in the style of the article we have quoted, the proper reply is, to ask them to turn to the law against treason passed by a Congress in which their party had complete control, and find therein the penalties and disabilities they now demand against the Southern people. As the law does not contain them, nor anything like them, that ends the whole question, so far as it is a question of the legal or constitutional in-

fiction of punishment.

If any punishments are to be inflicted on the Southern people, they must be precisely the punishments described in the Treason and Con-siscation acts. Even these cannot be inflicted on such participants in the Rebellion as have been pardoned by the President. The authority to pardon by proclamation is conferred on the President by the law itself; and accordingly, so far as it has been exercised, the law is annualled in respect to all subjects of the pardoning power. These comprehend the great majority of the Southern people. They are therefore subject to no juriber disabilities of any kind in conse-quence of the Rebellion. The inturiated howling for new punishments which forms the stable of the radical appeals to the country, is as in-sensate and law-delying as would be the wild howlings of a drunken mob for illegal vengeance on some object of its fury.

Congress might have passed a law declaring the forfeiture of representation and of other would be inle to demonstrate that such a law would have been unconstitutional had it been passed. Public attention should not be drawn away from the only essential point into a maze of mooted questions. Whether such and such penalties exist in the statutes is a simple question of fact, easily determined by reading them. Their demonstrated absence is a complete bar to their infliction, and ought to be regarded as closing the whole controversy. No existing law works a forfeiture of political rights; and it is too late to make new laws for punishing a past Re-

PERSONAL.

NEW BOUNTY BILL-ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years. since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additionat one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one bundred dollars. Call or address GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street, One door below Third, who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO., No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend premptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bountles to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business intrusted to their care will be attended to personally MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866. ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims agains the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH. UNION CLAIM AGENCY, No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY. - SOLDIERS WHO SERVED DOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only \$100 bounty, can mow receive another \$4.00. The parents, widows and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to \$100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regments are entitled to \$100 additional. It discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, \$50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can receiver \$50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JUHN M. POMEROY.

82 Im

No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

DENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-entist are all entitled to sleb bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the heserves. Apply to, or address, sending discharge, JOHN M. POMEROY, No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S eld-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Frice 81 60 per pound. OUR \$1 60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED

by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly pineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WIL-SON'S Tea Watchouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 TILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA-60, 80, AND 90 cents, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.40, \$1.50, and

20 CENTS,-ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES-20, 80, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S. IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA

Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S. THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it. can obtain it at WILSON'S lea Warehouse. No. 236 CHESNUT street There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our No. 10 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our \$100 Black, as that Tea when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing hearts before swine to self such magnificent Teams that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

appreciate it. Address
WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
Tell im No. 236 CHESNUT Street

THE AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES No. 64 BROADWAY.

Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reporte upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Compantes. Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical

and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau, GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President. DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND.

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE.

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866. POSTPONED UNTIL

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 Tickets will be sold at \$1 each-75,000 Presents Awarded, valued at \$250,0001 \$25,000 of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, \$2500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM OWENS & CO.,

Military and Naval Law Office, No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,

Philadelphi	
the state of the batter of the country brombits at	
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.	
Three-story Brick residence, H street be-	
tween Sixth and Seventh	18,060
near h	10,000
near h	
between M and N.	8:000
hetween M and N	5.000
between M and S. 1 Two story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and S. 1 Two story brick residence, Tenth street,	200
between M and N	5 000
I Splendie Carriage, Horses, and Harness	4,000
complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Giamonds complete (Pin, Lar Rings,	1 100
1 Grand Plane (Steinway)	1,500
1 Stild Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Planos, 8600 cach	6,400
16 Grand Pianos \$500 each	5. 00
DU Ladies' Gold Watches \$125 each	20,000 6 250
5 Grand Melogeons, 8260 each 80 American-case Silver Watches: 875 each	1,000
80 American-case Silver Watches. 875 each	6.000
75 Hunting do do £46 each 50 Diamond Rings, \$166 to \$200 each	7.500
20 Diamond Pips, \$100 each.	98 S4W
40 Sewing Machines, 2100 each.	4 000
20 do 875 each	1.500
so circa-binaren a ca mera 210 cacutarrestere	1.500

50 Si ver Castors, \$25 each. 5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jeweity, &c., \$5 to \$19 cach. 10.600 Tea and Table Spoons. &c., \$2 to \$5 each... 25.000 10.600 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., \$1 to \$3 each... 59 000

withess it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superint end the same.

Frinced issis of awards will be published and suppl'ed to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and it their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with uil directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sole at all the principal Hotels Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Bunding for the benefit of the Solders' and Sallors' Sational Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania svenue, Washington D C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD .- A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past rew months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterpolise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement
Maj H A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

Col CHAS, E CAPEBART, Maj M. H ALBURGER, WILLIAM "MORSE, Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL HEVENUE,

WASHINGTON, June 26 1886.

Whoreas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the pioceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from al. charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,

Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.

General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohlo,
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. Mucallam, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna
D. C. Forney, Eso., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougnty, N. Y.
Hon. Bichard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna
Hon. Kellan V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Ebon C. Ingerse I, A. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Demins, M. C., Conn.
Hon A. H. Lafin, M. C., N. Y
Iton, Leenard Myers, M. C., Penna,
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C. Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna,
Hon. J. B. Grimpell, M. C., Lowa.
Hon. Berl, E. Wilson, M. C., Ohlo,
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohlo,
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohlo,
Gen. Hoys M. C., Ohlo,
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. We refer, by permission, to William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia.

V ALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN-Nos. 720-726 VINE Street, GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY. By two large and efficient Orchestras.

And EVERY NIGHT TO NIGHT,

And EVERY NIGHT to connexion with our

EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,

a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city
will perform. Will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Our spacious sun mer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.

IN The LADIES' SALOON,

Especially set spart for F at LIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served.

6-165

GYMNASIUM FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CRILDREN.
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Rodlly exercise imparts beait and strength, the best
preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 5m Processors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANU-TE # \$\footnote{1}\$ facture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrous clear beautini tones, elegant workman ship, curability, and reasonable prices, combined with a tuil guarantee. For sale only at No. 1917 WALNUT UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

HOR SALE STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS Heater for Cosl Cil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant Also saves one-third the cil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 BAC'S Street. Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States, on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

AMUSEMENTS.

N EW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
WM. & SIN & LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
THE highly successful branch in four acts, from
CHARLES DICKENS

CHARLES DICKENS

CUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
WINTER

wi hits SATURDAY AFTERN JON. September 1, LAST SUMMER MATINEE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 29, first appearance of M.D. LLE NOEMIC DE MARGUERITTES
IN FANCHON.

MONDAY September 3.

EIRST NIGHT OF HE
FALL AND WINTER SEASON.

and first appearance of MAD vs. * FELICITA VESTVALI

Prices of Admission for the Summer Season only—
Orchestra, 7-c. Parquette, 5dc. Family Circle, 25c.
Doors open at 7 15. Curtain rises at 8

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets
COMPLETE TRIUMPH WORLD RENOWND
BUISLAY FAMILY,
who will appear on y
ONE WEEK MORE, commencing when they will present a suries of
ENTIRELY NEW FEATS,
including their chef d'ouvie, entitled
L'FCHELLE PERLEUSE,
ICARIAN GAMES,
Grand Bailet Divertissement of
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA,
and the Comic Pantomime of
PONGO
By universal desire, the grand seat of Equilibrium.
The extraordinary
JUGGLING ACT
by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The graceful and daring
TIGH' ROPL. PERFORMANCE
by Schoolta ROSITA.
Also a
NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX. MONDAY, August 27,

Also a NEW SERIES OF TABLEAUX.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
LAST BUISLAY MATINEES,
commencing at 2% o'c.ock

Applause! THIS ! VENING THIS EVENING the performance will commence with the Drama en-MICHAEL EARL. Michael Earl Claude Hamilton
Philip PA Anderson
An rew EA Locke
Julia Miss Came on

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE
COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LPGISLATURE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT
STREETS, PHILADELPHIA
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS.
CARGO.
FREIGHT,
TNLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River. Canal. Lake and 1 d Carriage to
all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1895.

\$100,606 United, States 5 per cent oan 'II...\$35 000 0e
120,000
200 000
Treasury Notes.
100,606 State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent
Loan.
54,600 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent.
Loan.
25 000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.
Loan.
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Morrgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...
23,750 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...
23,750 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...
23,750 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...
23,750 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds...
23,750 00
25,000 Shares Stock Germantown Gas
Company, principal and interest
guaranteed by the City of Philadelphila...
13,537 50 7,150 Phin. 13,537 50 143 Shares Stock Pennsylvanta Rail-

2,910 00 58,625 37

\$1.253 630-18 Thomas C. Hard,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John B. Fenrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Datiett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
Hones Brooks,
H. Jones Brooks,

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year. In any sum from \$10 to \$10.600, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1.2.3.5.7 or 16 days or 1.3.00 mium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$3000, or giving \$15 per week it disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, rhiadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. He sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the Seneral Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Tompany.

General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.

JAMEN M. CONRAD, Treasurer HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITF, Solicitor.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Radroad Company M. Baird, of M. Badwin & Co.'s.

Samuel C. Palmer, Cashler of Commercial Bank.

Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.

James M. Coprand, No. 523 Market street.

J. E. Kiugsley, Continental Hotel.

H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 739 Dock street.

Encoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.

G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. B. R. Co.

George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street.

G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Marin. So. 322 Chesnut street 13 10m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. III South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1863.
CAPITAL, 8106 000, PAID IN
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10,
or 20 year Premiums, Non-forieiture.
Endowments, payable at a uture age, or on prior
decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
both c'a ses Non-forieiture.
Annutics granted on favorable terms.
Term Po h less Children's kndowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security
of a paid-up Ca, ital, will divice the entire profits of the
Lie business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trasts, and to act as
Executor or Auministrator, Assignee or Guardian, and
in other inductary capacities under appointment o any
Court of this commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
Directors.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HICHARD CADBURY,
HERRMAH HACKER,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
WM. C. LONGWIRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
HENRY HAINES,
OSHUA H. MORRIS,
RICHARD WOOD,
CHARLES F. COFFIN

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY,
ACTARIY,
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSE D.

7275 Medica Examiner, Legal Adviser,

INSURANCE COMPANIES. LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000. Invested in United States, \$1,500,000.

Company in 1865, \$4,947,175, Total Lesses Paid in 1865, 24.018,250. All Lesses promptly adjusted without reference to ATWOOD SMITH,

Total Premiums Received by the

General Agent for Pennsylvania No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, \$200,008. This company continues to write on Fire Risks only Its capital, with a good surpid . Is saidy invested. Losses by fire nave been promptly paid, and more than

\$500,000 Disbursed on this account within the pastfew years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at No. 415 WALNUT STREET, But within a few months will remove to its own EUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNET STREETS.

Then as acw, we shall be happy to insure our patronsa such rates as are consistent with safety. THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETZ
FURMAN SHEPPARD, ALFRED S. GILLETZ
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES'. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE.
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, SILAS TERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President,
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer,
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President,
119;

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

Capital \$400.000 08
Accruct Surplus 944 513 15
Fremiums 1,382,308 81 URSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1866 LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

Charles E Bancker, Léward C. Dale, George Fales, Aired Filler, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, CHARLES N. BANCKER, President, EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President, JAS. W. MCALLISTER Secretary protein, 2 3 112 HRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 Walnu! Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Farniture, Stocks or Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which ensbies them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr.. John Devereux,
Alexander Renson, I domas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehursi, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, Daniel Haddock Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President,
William G Crowell, Secretary. 3 308

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHI PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHI
LADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE
this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on
liberal crims on buildings, metchandise, arriture, etc.,
for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by
deposit of premium
The Company Las been in active operation for more
than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been
promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mahoney,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Learning,
D. Clark Wharton,
Samue l Wilcox
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
Samuel Wilcox, Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
David Lewis,
John Etiling,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. Mellenry
Edmond Castillon,
Louis C. Norris,
415 DIMECTORS.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 1182 MARKET STREET. THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for tamilies, hotels,
or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT
SIZES, Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-alf Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates. Fireboard
Stoves, Bain Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Brollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufaceturers.

519 stuthem No. 209 N. SECOND Street

SHIPPING. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL-CALLING

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, 849, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their triends.

r their iriends.

marther information apply at the Company's

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philads. FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELS delphis Steam Propeller Company Destants by Steam Propeller Company Destants Lineaving day yat 12 M. and 5 F. M., connecting with all Sorthern and Eastern lines. For freight, which will be taken upon Northern and Eastern lines,
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating
terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16
Ko. 132 S. DELAWARE avenue nnersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCIEW DOCK, begs to intorn his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vesses to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and cauther, with give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Cautains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists in wing vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to turnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITE, Kensington Screw Dock, TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS,-THE

KEBSIGET SCIEW DOCK, 114 DELAWARE Avenue, above La UREL Street.

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING administering Nirous Oxide Cas. by which I have extracted map thousands of Teeth without pain. I say justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS No. 731 SPRUCE Street.